

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH

VOL. 3.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 25, 1847.

NO. 21.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
A. G. HODGES, Thos. J. Todd, John W. Pruett & John W. Finzell,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. G. HODGES & CO.
J. W. FINZELL, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH" during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 in advance.
The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" printed on a large mammoth sheet, will be furnished to subscribers at \$2 in advance, or \$2.50 at the expiration of six months.
The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" will be furnished to subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, for 50 cents in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For 10 lines or less, to those who are Daily Subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, \$1.00.
For each additional 10 lines, to Daily Session Subscribers, 50 cents.
For 10 lines, for a single insertion, 50 cents.
For each insertion of the same advertisement, after the first, 10 cents.
For any number of lines over 10 and not exceeding 50, first insertion, 10 cents.
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 50 lines, 5 cents.
Larger advertisements will be inserted on liberal terms.

General Advertisements.

JAMES M. DOTY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GLASGOW, KENTUCKY.
WILL give his prompt attention to all business committed to his care, in the counties of Hart, Green, Hart, Edmonson, Warren, Madison, Cumberland and Adams, and will attend especially to the collection of claims in those counties.
January 20, 1846-60-71

LAW NOTICE.

FRANKLIN RAILROAD, late of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, as now permanently settled in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He will attend to any business in the line of his profession which may be confided to him in Mercer or any of the adjoining counties, in the Federal Court, General Court, or Court of Appeals, which sit in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

FITCH MCGILL, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to him in the county of Nicholas and surrounding counties.
Refers to
S. T. WALLACE, Covington, Ky.
JOHN R. McCLAYNE, Mayville, Ky.
JOHN W. FINZELL, Frankfort.
Carlisle, Sept. 8, 1846-73-74

WILLIAM SAMPSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HURKSVILLE, KENTUCKY.
WILL practice in the Courts held in Cumberland and the adjoining counties.
March 17, 1846-70-71

MANSION HOUSE.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort, Ky.
A. J. WEST, late of Cynthiana, and MRS. E. P. GRIMES, of the Olympian Springs, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken this large and commodious establishment, and are prepared to entertain their guests in the best manner. The house is elegantly situated, being about equidistant from the Steamboat Landing and the Capitol grounds; is now undergoing a thorough refitting and repairing, in such a style as will make it rank among the very best Hotels in the Western Country.
The proprietors will endeavor, in all things, to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may honor them with a visit; and hope that their long experience in the business will enable them to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
The house is well adapted for a Hotel; the rooms are large and comfortable; the family rooms in the private apartment are unsurpassed in neatness and comfort by any house in the State. Rooms and their baggage are taken to and from the Railroad depot and Steamboat Landing in coaches, free of charge. All the stages necessarily pass by, or start from this house, daily.
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8, 1846-73-74

WEISGIR HOUSE.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
THOMAS S. THORNTON hereby informs the numerous patrons of this Hotel and caterers, that he has taken the public generally, that having purchased the extensive Hotel buildings, furniture, fixtures and stables, and become sole proprietor, the establishment will be kept in a state of the utmost efficiency. No effort will be spared to make the Weisger House one of the best Hotels in the Union, special attention and supervision being directed to every department connected with the accommodation, comfort and enjoyment of patrons. The Tables, the Chambers, the Beds, the Parlors, the Pleasure Grounds, will all be abundantly provided and arranged with the view to the utmost satisfaction of travellers, gentlemen and permanent boarders, both in winter and summer. Strict attention will at all times be given to Stage, Steamboat and Railroad passengers, in facilitating their arrival and departure, having abundant advantages for the purpose.
The Hotel of the Weisger House as a summer abode for Southern families, is situated for their convenience. The beautiful and picturesque scenery, the pure air, the fine view of the city, and the enjoyment of a large city, with the pleasant situation of a rural retreat, commend it strongly to Southern patronage.
In short, the establishment is of high character, and will, by its location, be to the satisfaction of all who visit it.
December 9, 1846-65-71

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

LEXINGTON HILL.
THE subscriber still continues to keep the above named House, for the accommodation of travellers, on reasonable terms. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes by strict attention to his business, to give a continuation of the same.
He has likewise, a well selected assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, (which he imports and exports,) which he will sell for cash or in exchange for country produce.
Nov. 25, 1845-65-71

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. WILLIAM H. DAVIS,
Resident Dentist, Frankfort, Kentucky.
TEETH from ONE to A FULL SET, inserted in a superior style, with or without ARTIFICIAL GUMS, and warranted to answer the purposes of mastication.
Every operation in DENTAL SURGERY performed in a careful and satisfactory manner.
Reference is made to the following gentlemen, viz:
Hon. R. P. Litcher, John W. Russell, Esq.
J. H. Hanna, Esq. Col. G. Gates, Esq.
H. I. Bodley, Esq. Col. E. H. Taylor.
C. S. Moreland, Esq. Dr. C. G. Pythian.
Dr. E. H. Watson.
(Charges moderate. Office at the corner of Main and Ann streets, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store.
December 20, 1846-74-75

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

DESIRED to take a residence more retired, I will sell, if early application be made, my house and lots in Frankfort, on Ann and Metro streets. The buildings are in excellent order and embrace superior conveniences for a town residence. The garden is perhaps one of the best selected, for its size, in the Western country, abounding in every production, adapted to the climate, necessary to the comfort and luxury of a family. The collection of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, &c. &c. is exceedingly choice in every department, among which, are nearly 100 varieties of superior roses.
Beside the lot of 100 feet fronting on Ann, attached to the house, there are three elegant building lots, two of 50 and one of 40 feet front on Ann, 200 feet deep to an alley, the latter fronting 200 feet on Metro. I will sell in parcels, or the whole together. Terms, liberal, made known on application. THO. B. STEVENSON.
April 21, 1846-70-71

CEMETERY LOTS.

PERSONS desirous to procure LOTS in the NEW CEMETERY, can do so by calling on E. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer. Those persons who have already purchased, will please call on him at the Bank, for the first installment, and execute their notes for the two last installments.
Frankfort, Nov. 4, 1845-62-63

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call upon W. T. Herndon, who is my attorney in fact, and allow authorized to collect and receive the same.
Oct. 25, 1845-61-62

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General Advertisements.

INSURANCE.
THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL---\$300,000!

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.
The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.
Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.
September 8, 1846-73-74

INSURANCE.
KENTUCKY AND LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
WILL insure Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.
R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent.
Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.
May 27, 1846-69-70

LIFE INSURANCE.
NAUTILUS (Mutual Life) Insurance Company, No. 38, Wall Street, New York.
After mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrants the conclusion, that the advantages of life insurance on the Mutual plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.
It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to \$50, and 60 per cent thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent, payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.
It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of life insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficial security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.
The particular advantages offered by this company, are:
1. A guarantee capital.
2. An annual participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a longer period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.
The Nautilus company confines its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.
The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56
20	71	81	1 44
25	65	75	1 32
30	59	69	1 20
35	53	63	1 08
40	47	57	96
45	41	51	84
50	35	45	72
55	29	39	60
60	23	33	48

TRUSTEES.
James D. P. Ogden, Richard E. Purdy, Thos. W. Lindlow,
John A. Hamilton, C. F. Lindlow,
W. H. Hicks, Richard Irvin, A. M. Merchant,
A. A. Constock, John Cryder,
P. M. Westmore, James Harper, R. H. Morris,
Robert B. Coleman, R. F. Carnan, Spencer S. Benedict,
Wm. H. Ashwell, Loring Andrews,
Henry K. Rogers.
JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLANT FREEMAN, Attorney.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.
Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.
Losses adjusted in this town without delay.
Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner.
Frankfort, Ky., June 23, 1846. 715-17

Office of the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 38, Wall Street.
In conformity with the provisions of the charter, the following statement is published:
During the past year, being the first of the Company's business, 439 Policies have been issued, the premiums on which were \$25,022 71
The premiums earned during the year have been 10,331 92
The expenses have been for Re-insurance, \$335 79
Charter, Salary, Office Furniture, Printing, Advertising and other expenses, 3,363 13
For Agency expenses, Commission, &c., 1,239 51
Losses none.
And the Company have declared a dividend of 50 per cent, on the amount of net earned premiums for the year, which is paid to the credit of the respective parties.
The Company also present the following statement of Assets:
\$5,600 New York 5 per cent Stock, cost \$4,500 00
Cash in Bank 4,937 29
Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents 3,718 43
Notes for premiums in advance 50,078 51
\$63,324 03
June 23, 1846-715-17

FIRE FIRE FIRE!!
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, have appointed the undersigned their Agent, who is authorized to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, or damage by fire, in town or country; Steam or Keel Boats, or their cargoes, against the damages of River Navigation.
Office at the Counting Room of Ferguson & Macklin, Frankfort, Ky.
June 16, 1846-714-15

Protection Insurance Company
OF Hartford, Connecticut.
THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Ware and Merchandise, contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the sea and lakes, on the most favorable terms.
All claims for loss arising under policies issued by me, will be promptly adjusted by the General Agent, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Office at the Counting Room of Lindsey & Reese, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky.
June 9, 1846-712-17

Last Notice.
ALL those having running accounts with the KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY, are notified that the 1st of September next, the accounts will be placed in the hands of officers of the law for collection. We hope our friends and the public will view this notice as a proper light, as we have but one way to act, in accordance with our duty.
CRAIG & HENRY.
January 5, 1847

Wanted.
A LARGE lot of COOPER'S STOCK, such as PORK BARRELS, STAVES, and SHEDS, WHISKY BARRELS, FLOUR BARREL, LARD KEG and HOGSHEAD do, one fourth heading in all cases; timber to be of the best white or burr Oak. Also a quantity of HOOP POLES, to be furnished next season, for which the highest price will be paid in cash and Penitentiary articles, when the above stock is delivered at the Kentucky Penitentiary. Bills will be furnished on application, giving a description of each variety.
The public are hereby notified, that from the first of next September we will be prepared to furnish every variety of Barrels, Kegs, &c., at the lowest cash prices.
January 5, 1847

General Advertisements.
Bargains! Bargains!! Bargains!!!
B. F. JOHNSON & Co.
BEING desirous of reducing their stock of Merchandise as low as possible, previous to making their Spring importation, have determined to offer great bargains in Prints and Fancy Goods of all descriptions. Persons wishing to purchase such articles, would do well to call on us.
We have on hand a small lot of Gentlemen's Russia, Beaver and Molekin Hats, which we will close out at reduced prices.
Frankfort, Jan. 14, 1847

SECOND IMPORTATION
Of Fall and Winter Dry Goods.
G. S. & L. M. BACON,
ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a rare and beautiful assortment of FANCY GOODS for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, which were selected with great care and taste by the junior partner, who has just returned from the East. We feel assured that persons would do well to call and examine our stock before they purchase elsewhere, as our assortment is general and complete, and would compare with any in the West. Our late arrivals consist, in part, of the following articles, to-wit:
Rich Brocade and Spun Silks;
Paris Cashmeres;
Paris Plain Satin;
Plaid Twilled Ginghams;
Brussels Lace and Ombra Muslin Robes;
Embossed and Embroidered Velvet Robes;
Rich Paris Made Cashmere Shawls;
Blue, Orange, and Scarlet Cape Scarfs;
Paris Capes, and French Worked Collars;
Plain and Embroidered Velvet Ribbons;
Plain and Shaded Bonnet Ribbons, a handsome assortment;
A handsome assortment of French Flowers;
A beautiful lot of Bonnet Feathers;
A general assortment of French and English Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings;
Gentlemen's Scarfs and Cravats;
French Cashmere Buckram Collars, &c. &c. &c.
We will trade for a good article of HEMP.
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 1, 1846-73-74

NEW GOODS.
No. 14, Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.
JOHN L. MOORE.
IS now in receipt of a very large and handsome stock of rich new style Staple and Fancy Fall and Winter Goods, selected by himself in the Eastern cities, with direct reference to the Taste, (of course low.) He thanks his customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore given him, and solicits a continuance of it. Country goods taken and best prices given.
September 29, 1846-73-74

ANOTHER ARRIVAL
AT THE
GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.
The best bargains ever offered in this Market.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING EVER BROUGHT TO FRANKFORT.
SOLOMON WEILER,
At the Great Western Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 3, Brower's building, and one door below the Commercial Hotel, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., has the pleasure of announcing another arrival of new style Clothing of the latest style, and made of very superior Goods. His stock of Goods was selected by himself with very great care, and was manufactured into garments under the supervision of an experienced Tailor, so that he is able to recommend his Clothing without fear of future reproach. He has a large stock of ready-made Clothing, and is willing to sell at a very small profit, believing that "a shilling six pence is better than a slow shilling." He will sell
Cloaks, made at, from \$11 to \$15.
Coats, Frocks and Dresses, (French) from \$20 to \$25.
Dress Cloth Coats, (superior) from \$10 to \$14.
Pilot Cloth Coats, (superior) from \$5 to \$8.50.
Blanket Coats, from \$3.25 to \$13.
French Cashmere Buckram Collars, from \$7.50 to \$12.
Tweed Cassimere Coats, from \$4 to \$7.
Jacket Coats, from \$3.50 to \$4.50.
Cassimere Coats, from \$8 to \$16.
A great variety of Sack Coats, from \$6 to \$16.
A beautiful assortment of Vests, all patterns, from 90 cents to \$2.
Pantaloons of all sizes and patterns, from 50 cents to \$8.50.
Linen Shirts of very excellent quality, from 60 cents to \$3.
Hats and Caps of latest style, from 60 cents to \$10.
Drawers and under Shirts, Cravats, Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c. of every quality, very low.
L.S.D.
A large stock of superior TRAVELING TRUNKS, a complete outfit.
The above articles were purchased for this market expressly. Natives, Dealers, citizens and strangers, Judges and Legislators, all are invited to call and examine this splendid stock before they purchase elsewhere.
Frankfort, Ky., November 21, 1846-73-74

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS.
100,000 VERY SUPERIOR CIGARS, (best brands) just received from the Havana, and put up in the
WEILER'S GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.
Nov. 24, 1846-73-74

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm of S. WEILER & BROTHLY, will please present them for payment, and those indebted, are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately.
SOL. WEILER,
SAM. WEILER.
Nov. 24, 1846-73-74

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
JACOB PIPER,
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage and encouragement they have heretofore extended to him, and still invites them to continue their favors. His Shop is on St. Clair street, one door below the "Great Western Clothing Store," where he will be pleased to attend to all orders in his line. He has furnished himself with the new style of lasts, and warrants his work to be as good as any made in the East or West. He solicits patronage from his friends and the public, and pledges himself to furnish him with a call, with first rate Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks, on the most reasonable terms.
He has just purchased a new six passenger Coach, which can be had at all hours of the day or night, with a careful driver.
Horses kept, bridled, necked, &c. on very moderate terms. Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.
A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1845-67-68

TONSorial INSTITUTE.
HENRY SAMUEL,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
(A NEW DOOR above the COMMONWEALTH PRINTING OFFICE.)
RETURNS his grateful thanks to all those who have honored him with their patronage, and pledges himself by strict attention to his business, to continue to merit the public favor. He continues to keep constantly on hand many useful and fancy articles for GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, which he will sell on reasonable terms.
He will keep, also, best CHEWING TOBACCO, CIGARS, HAIR BRUSHES, OILS, COLOGNE WATERS, SHAVING APPARATUS, &c. &c.
April 9, 1844-60-61

Raisins.
10 BOXES M. Raisins; 6 quarter boxes do; just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
January 12, 1847

Tobacco.
2 BOXES 5 lump; 2 boxes 12 lump Kentucky Tobacco; just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
January 12, 1847

Coffee.
25 SACKS Rio Coffee, first rate; 10 sacks old Java Coffee; 6 sacks Laguayra Coffee; just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
January 12, 1847

Sugar.
5 HHDS. (new crop) New Orleans Sugar, prime article; 5 hhds. do do, fair article; just received and for sale by
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Paris Plain Satin;
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Paris Capes, and French Worked Collars;
Plain and Embroidered Velvet Ribbons;
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January 12, 1847

Tobacco.
2 BOXES 5 lump; 2 boxes 12 lump Kentucky Tobacco; just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
January 12, 1847

Coffee.
25 SACKS Rio Coffee, first rate; 10 sacks old Java Coffee; 6 sacks Laguayra Coffee; just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
January 12, 1847

Sugar.
5 HHDS. (new crop) New Orleans Sugar, prime article; 5 hhds. do do, fair article; just received and for sale by
TODD & CRITTENDEN.
January 12, 1847

General Advertisements.

BARGAINS!!
Warren & Aldridge's
Stock of Law, Medical, Historical, School and Miscellaneous BOOKS;
Full and Half Bound Blank Books;
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS;
Hogers & Son and Wostenholme's FINE PEN and POCKET KNIVES, and many other articles in the Bookstore line, selling off at first cost, and on mistake, at
TAYLOR & KENNAN'S AUCTION ROOMS.
Frankfort, January 12, 1847-100

Kentucky Reports.
A complete set of REPORTS OF DECISIONS OF the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, for sale.
Apply at this Office.
January 12, 1847

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscribers wish to sell the FARM formerly occupied by SAMUEL WARE, dec'd., situated on the Frankfort and Versailles Turnpike road, about 6 miles from Frankfort, containing 250 ACRES. There are on the premises good improvements of all descriptions, with good Orchards of choice Fruits, &c. The land is unsurpassed by any in this county. The subscribers deem it unnecessary to describe the place more fully, as any one desirous of purchasing, will of course call and see it. The terms, and price, will be made known on application to either of the subscribers on the place.
J. R. WARE,
H. R. WARE,
W. S. WARE.
Franklin county, Nov. 17, 1846-73-74

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
R. KNOTT,
I now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, purchased from recent arrivals in New York and Philadelphia. His stock, when all received, will be unusually large, and almost entirely new. His stock of CARPETS, MATTING and RUGS, have all been imported this Fall.
First stock consists of all the articles usually kept in Dry Goods Houses in this place, but especial attention has been paid to
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
and he will add, that he thinks his stock will now compare favorably with any stock of Dry Goods in the West, having been selected by himself with great care.
Terms—Cash, or to prompt customers on the usual credit.
He would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock, before making their purchases.
N.B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Frankfort, Oct. 13, 1846-70-71

Newell's Block, No. 1,
ANN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his patrons and the public generally, that he has removed his store to the New Building adjoining the Market House, where he intends offering bargains to all who give him a call. Having added a general assortment of Groceries, and a large

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.....MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1847.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Jos. A. WATERMAN, of the Methodist Church.
Petitions were presented by Senators Marshall, Heady, Thomas and Taylor, and referred to appropriate committees.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, which was ordered to be printed.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. HARDIN, from committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill regulating sales of forfeited lands, and applying the statute of limitation in certain cases, with amendments.

Mr. FOX argued in favor of an amendment offered by him some days since, and which had been rejected by the committee. That amendment provided, that the statute of limitations should not apply to cases in which the tenant should not be able to show that he, and those under whom he claimed, had paid all taxes due upon such land.

Mr. HELM again stated the object of the bill to be, to protect citizens of Kentucky, who have bought land from non-residents, which land remains listed in the name of the vendor, and upon which there is an accumulation of taxes for which the State holds a lien upon the land, notwithstanding the taxes have been regularly paid by the citizen, since his purchase. Mr. H. argued at length in favor of the policy suggested in the bill, for the protection of the citizens of Kentucky in the quiet possession of their homes against speculators.

Mr. FOX'S amendment was rejected, the amendments of the committee adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed.

Also—a bill to legalize the proceedings of the Henderson County Court; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Frazier, dec'd.; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the town of Harrisonville in Shelby county; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the heirs of S. H. Anderson, dec'd.; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. to amend an act for the benefit of the Trustees of the town of Bowling-green, with an amendment. The amendment being adopted, the bill was passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. authorizing proper courts to change the names of persons, and legitimate children born out of wedlock; recommended to same committee.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of G. W. Cox; passed.

Mr. CRESHAW, from same committee reported a bill for the benefit of Wm. P. Mitchell, a lunatic; passed.

Mr. JATTERSON, from same committee reported a bill giving additional powers to the Trustees of the town of Princeton; passed.

Mr. HARDIN, from same committee reported a bill for the benefit of the Crizenden County Court. Read first and second times.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate communications containing the following nominations, viz: Wm. C. Price, Sheriff of Oldham county.

Thos. S. Page, Second Auditor.
Wm. Jordan, J. W. Mills, H. F. Given, Wm. Stanley, and H. C. Hodge, Trustees of Cumberland Hospital.

Sundry officers in Militia, all of which were approved.

Mr. BRADLEY, from Committee on Enrollments, reported that they had examined sundry bills, and found them duly enrolled, whereupon they were signed by the Speaker.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to regulate the number of Justices of the Peace in Greensburg; passed.

Also—a resolution against the petition of sundry citizens of Henderson county; concurred in.

Mr. SWOPE, from Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a bill to change the place of voting from Seaton Lee's, in Pulaski county.

Mr. HEADY moved an amendment to change place of voting from Pine Tavern, in Bullitt county; amendment adopted, and bill passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. to change the place of voting in Hopkins county; passed.

Mr. BOYD, from Committee on Religion, reported a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Frankfort Presbyterian Church; passed.

Also—a resolution against the petition of John S. Petty for a divorce.

Mr. DRAFFIN moved to reverse the report, and recommit the petition, with instructions to report a bill, which was adopted.

Mr. JAMES, from Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend the revenue laws.

The bill provides that collectors of the revenue shall be allowed *senes*, and a half per cent on the first three thousand dollars, and *ten per cent* on all sums above that amount. The bill was accompanied by a carefully prepared report, embracing statistical information in support of the amendments to the revenue law, proposed in the bill.)

On motion of Mr. HELM, 150 copies of the bill and 500 copies of the report, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. JAMES, the bill was referred to committee of the whole, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. HELM, from committee on Sinking Fund, reported a bill to establish a road from Rochester, at the mouth of Muddy river, to Russellville, with an amendment, appropriating \$1000 instead of \$2000.

Mr. HELM supported the bill, on the ground that it was intimately connected with the improvement of Green and Barren rivers, as necessary for the transportation of the products of that section, to a point on that improvement, thence to be conveyed to market.

Mr. HARDIN was opposed to the bill. Pass this bill and you must pass hundreds of similar bills. Mr. H. thought that the improvements of Green and Barren and Kentucky rivers, were a curse instead of a benefit to the State. Large appropriations had been made for those improvements and no return had ever been made from them.

Mr. HELM would not now argue the policy of making the original improvements—that was with the events of the past. The improvements had been made, and the question was now whether by small appropriations, these improvements could not be made more productive than they had been by affording facilities for conveying the produce of the country to points on the line of these rivers. With this view he supported the bill.

Mr. WALKER urged the propriety of the appropriation on the ground that without it, the improvement of Green and Barren rivers, which they had been taxed heavily to make, would be entirely useless to the section now asking this appropriation, unless they could get their produce to the river.

Mr. PEYTON, opposed the bill.
Mr. WALL announced that the appropriations intended for the improvement of Licking river, hav-

ing been withdrawn, for the benefit of other improvements in a more advanced state, that he could not vote for the establishment of roads connected with those improvements, until the original design of improving Licking river was carried out.

On the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, the vote stood—Yeas 16, Nays 19.

Reports from Select Committees.

Mr. HELM reported a bill to establish a Public Warehouse at ———.

The bill was read first and second time, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Also—resolutions from H. R. in relation to Maj. P. N. Barbour, with amendments; one of which was, to strike out the provision for the presentation of a sword. The amendments were adopted, and the resolution as amended, adopted. (Mr. HELM, in reporting the amendment, announced his purpose to move the presentation of a sword to Maj. Gen. W. O. BUTLER.)

Also—a bill accompanying the resolution, appropriating \$1,000 to carry out the purpose of the resolution.

Upon the passage of this bill, the yeas and nays being demanded, were as follows, viz:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ballard, Boyd, Bradley, Brannette, Bristow, Crenshaw, Driffin, Evans, Fox, Hardin, Harris, Hawkins, Heady, Helm, Holloway, Key, McNary, Patterson, Peyton, Rice, Russell, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, South, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thornton, Todd, Walker and Wall.—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brien, Henderson, Marshall.—3.

So the bill passed.

Mr. HARRIS moved a re-consideration of the vote just had, with a view of moving an amendment providing for the presentation of a sword to Maj. Gen. Butler. After considerable discussion, the motion to re-consider was withdrawn.

In the progress of the discussion, Mr. EVANS had read at the Clerk's table, the following resolution, which he announced his intention to offer at a proper time—but which was afterwards withdrawn, at the suggestion of Mr. HELM, that a resolution and bill would be presented on Monday for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill to the Senate, to present a sword to Gen. W. O. Butler, for his gallant conduct in the late, as well as the present war.

Orders of the day.

Sundry bills from H. R. were taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

A Senate bill, authorizing settlements with Board of Internal Improvement from H. R.; amendment concurred in.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

Mr. SOUTH—a bill for the benefit of George Bowling.

Mr. HAWKINS—a bill granting certain powers to the Trustees of the town of Burlington.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. SCOTT.

After the journal had been read.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the fifth annual report of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind.

On motion of Mr. PAGE, 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of sundry bills, &c.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Ireland, W. S. Botts, Page, Meriwether, Morton, Wright, Wade, Crockett, Hanson, Munford, Evans, Marshall and Meriwether.

On motion of Mr. COVINGTON, Messrs. Crockett and Armstrong were added to the committee to investigate the charges against the Surveyor of Trigg county.

Mr. ALEXANDER obtained leave to bring in a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Meade county; referred.

Mr. ALNUT reported a bill for the benefit of the Coroner and Surveyor of Owen county; passed.

Mr. WHEELER reported a bill for the benefit of Charles W. Dean; passed.

Mr. MERIWETHER moved a reconsideration of the vote laying upon the table, a bill to prohibit the granting of licenses in the town of Bloomfield.

Remarks were made by Messrs. McHENRY, A. G. BOTTS, BROWN, MERIWETHER and VERTRESS, when the reconsideration was denied, yeas 30, nays 61.

On motion of Mr. DESIA, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BELL, and on motion of Mr. HAGGARD, to Mr. ALNUT, until Monday.

Mr. D. IRVINE reported a bill to change the terms of the Circuit Court of Madison, and the chancery term of the Garrard courts.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, the bill was amended to change the terms of the Boyle Circuit Court; the bill then passed.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported a bill to amend the law in civil proceedings; referred to the Judiciary committee.

Also—a bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, with a substitute as an amendment. The amendment having been adopted.

Mr. PROCTOR moved to lay the bill as amended, on the table, which motion was lost; yeas 34, nays 55.

Mr. D. IRVINE offered an amendment.

Mr. GLENN raised a question of order.

The bill and amendment having been read, the Speaker decided the amendment in order, when it was withdrawn by the mover.

The question being on the engrossment of the bill; the yeas and nays were called by Mr. WILLIAMS, and the vote stood—yeas 30, nays 41.

Mr. PAGE moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to strike out the first section. He was in favor of the second section of the bill, and opposed the first. He wished it referred that it might be amended.

Mr. WILLIAMS was opposed to a reference. It had been before the Judiciary Committee once, and they had reported against it. If the friends of the bill really intended to pass it, they should do it now, and not permit it to go back to the committee again.

Mr. W. in a few words explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. EVANS supported the motion of the gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Page) and spoke in opposition to the bill. He believed an extension of jurisdiction would increase the expenses of litigation in the country.

Mr. PROCTOR opposed the bill. It would accumulate expenses upon the debtor class of the community, and delay the administration of justice. He wished it referred, that his friend from McCracken might offer an amendment.

Mr. REED, also opposed the bill. He neither approved of the first or second sections of the bill. Mr. McHENRY had objections to the bill, which had not been mentioned. He thought the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was quite extensive enough now. A few years since the middle terms of the Circuit Courts were dispensed with, and the business of the courts fell off proportionately. The same was the case with the Justice's Courts when they were held every week. He objected also to the manner in which the bill was drafted. It gave "exclusive jurisdiction of all cases" under \$100. It included as well chancery, as any other cases.

The plan proposed, would expose the debtor to the persecutions of constables which were more annoying than those of sheriffs.

Mr. WORTHAM, was a Justice of the Peace. But he was opposed to increasing the jurisdiction of Justices. It was too great already. He related several instances showing the truth of that assertion. He should oppose the bill in every form.

Mr. WILLIAMS wished to reply to the gentlemen from Shelby and Franklin. The object of the bill was to indolge a class of the community who could not be reached before Justices now. Very poor men seldom had suits involving amounts greater than \$50. The gentleman from Shelby might suffer from the persecutions of constables, but it was not the case in the part of the country in which he resided. Mr. W. further explained some amendments which he intended to add to the bill, and he hoped it would then pass. If the expense of litigation would be greater it would fall upon those who sought it, and were willing to pay it. If this bill should pass, it would save more money to those who are harassed with executions than all the other measures which the Legislature might pass.

Mr. RIDDLE followed in reply.

Mr. MERIWETHER continued in opposition to the reference.

Mr. CROCKETT was peculiarly situated on this question; he therefore, asked for the indulgence of the House. He knew not how his constituents were upon this question, but he was opposed to it in principle. The proposition had been agitated for many sessions past, and had been defeated as often; could it be submitted to the people to day, he believed they would not adopt it. They had not confidence in the decisions of the Justices of the Peace. Should it pass, appeals would multiply many fold. He believed the Justices were actuated by honest motives, but they had not made the law their study. Should the question be put to them, "are you capable of deciding complicated cases?" they would reply "no."

But should this bill pass, it would decrease the revenue of the State. A tax was now levied upon every suit brought.

If the Justices were competent to decide all cases *ex contractu*, were they not competent to decide all cases of *trespass and tort*? But they had not jurisdiction over such cases.

Mr. WILLIAMS replied to the gentleman from McCracken. He was, and he wished it to be understood, in earnest upon this subject.

Mr. PAGE here reduced his motion for reference and instructions to writing, when Mr. SALTER moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The roll was called and twelve members found absent.

Mr. HAGGARD moved an adjournment which was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the reference, and resulted; yeas 44, nays 44. So the House refused to commit with instructions.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved a reference of the bill to a select committee, which motion prevailed.

The House then adjourned.

CORRECTION.—The remarks attributed to Mr. D. IRVINE, in the report of Friday's proceedings were wrong. He took ground in favor of the bill, and believed that boats which started above the influence of slack water should pass free of toll.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.

No. 9.

To remove the evils existing in the management of estates, the settling with guardians, administrators, &c., and their whole duties, we suggest the establishment of probate courts in each county, and that the whole duties now pertaining to the county courts, &c., the whole power of that court be vested in the probate Judges.

This court shall be charged with the appointment of guardians, executors and administrators. The probate of wills and testaments, and settlement of accounts. The clerk of the county or circuit court might ex-officio be clerk of the probate court, or the judge might be required to keep his own records. Pay him by county levy, a small fixed salary, and let him receive the balance of his fees from the estates. His court might be always open for granting administration, hearing probate of wills, appointing guardians and settling with them. Being devoted to those objects, all connected and united, it would be but a short time until such courts, if properly filled, would be expert and rapid in the disposition of the business entrusted to them. The payment of salary being in part out of the estates settled, would be sufficient to induce watchfulness over those entrusted with the property of intestates or wards.—The allowance of fees for renewing bonds, taking counter security, &c., would make them vigilant to protect the orphan and those entitled to distribution; and when children grew up, instead of finding the estates left them by their ancestors, wasted and gone—no evidence of the amount to be found, or broken and bankrupt administrators, executors and guardians, they will find evidences of estates and responsibility therefor. For we would have: a court vigilant and watchful to protect their interest, and to keep on record, security sufficient to make that interest safe.

We have heard the objection raised, that these probate courts are the places where the greatest frauds are allowed, in the hearing proof of, and allowance of claims against estates. In the name of common sense, how can they, on our plan, be liable to that objection, in half the force that exists under our present laws. Commissioners are appointed to settle with administrators, executors and guardians. They are not selected for any legal knowledge they may possess, or any particular skill in hearing and deciding proof; but a court composed in the general, of persons, not only unskilled in these matters themselves, but little able to judge of the ability of others. These commissioners hear proof of claims presented against the estate, or take the affidavits of persons made before justices of the peace, without notice, and *ex parte*.

It is true, exceptions may be made in the county courts or circuit courts, to which we are more particularly referring. What scenes are made by these exceptions. The court have no other interest in the matter than to decide, or if you please, to decide right. They are impatient of any investigations on such matters—will run through in a few hours, or a day, what one paid for his trouble, would take a week to investigate; and where there are half a dozen or a dozen judges, you are just as apt to get a wrong decision as a right one. Experience, the best teacher, has shown that our present system affords most unbounded chances to defraud estates, and that no reliance can be placed in it, for the solemn ends of justice. Let any man put the question to himself, if he would not rather hear proof—examine witnesses himself, with both sides represented as they would be in a probate court, with the hope of arriving at a just conclusion, than he would take our present plan of commissioners and their reports. One thing is certain, any change could not make matters worse, unless it was one which said to every fiduciary—keep all you get and get all you can. Look around at the fine estates that fade away, under the guardianship of our present laws, and are never heard of again, except in the complaints of the poor wanting orphans, from whom they have been taken. Look at the broken fiduciaries through whose hands those estates have passed, and their bankrupt securities, and say not that we ever can secure justice to the widow and the helpless, with a system so wholly defective.

There is not an argument against a probate court, which does not apply with double effect against our present system. If you desire to have a mode by which attention should be paid to the proper administration of estates, make a probate court. If you desire to have responsibility and rigid accountability—if you desire protection and preservation of estates, the laws must guard. In fine, if you wish to see those who are bereft of their natural protectors have a guardianship, such as laws that would honor a people may afford, repeal the present system and establish probate courts.

No. 10.

The difficulties which exist in settling estates, arise from the mass of accounts that have to be examined, adjusted, and allowed by the tribunal entrusted with them. Where the duties devolve upon a court wholly untrammelled with other business, a proper degree of industry will always be brought to the investigation of such matters, and, as far as human tribunals can attain proficiency in detecting errors and frauds, that proficiency is soon attained. The responsibility being undivided is felt, and no one having regard for reputation or character, but would be stimulated to exertion enough to prevent both errors, and frauds to much extent. Expedition in settling is another matter of moment, but weighs nothing with our present tribunals. It is important, because the costs of administration are always less, the fund after payment of debts, is sooner ready for distribution; and facts, material to the right understanding of all the matters affecting the accounts, are not forgotten and lost. The estates of wards, are put to interest and made profitable, affording out of the profits, the means of support, and education to those whom the law ought to regard with peculiar care. Another and very weighty reason lies in the fact, that the same judge grants administration, requires, and examines inventories, and appraisements, settles and adjusts the accounts against the estate and with the fiduciary. He becomes familiarized with the whole business, and can know and detect any efforts by the fiduciary to waste the estate committed to him, and always knows whether he has complied with his duties in rendering his accounts or in making the estate profitable. Under our present system three magistrates may grant the administration or appoint the guardian; three others may receive the return of the inventory and appraisement, and three others settle the accounts. If the fiduciary intends wrong, how easy for him to seek his times and chances to present his papers for examination and record. The worst effect of so many judges is, that none feels it his peculiar duty to inquire into any thing touching estates, and the consequence is, that if the fiduciary offers no accounts or inventories, none are called for; and unless creditors or friends take upon themselves to compel returns and settlements, the court never requires them, and away goes the estate at the mercy of him to whom the laws entrust its preservation. Creditors are easily disposed of, by paying them off or buying in their claims, and then friendship, that scarcest of all sublimity things, alone is in the way of the administrator or guardian—easily removed by some act of kindness towards him, who feels it creating equal feeling towards the administrator or guardian, with that felt for the ward, or distributee. But reasoning on the defects of our present system—on the chances for frauds upon estates, is useless to him who has ever had any thing to do in the county courts with such business, or has been an observer. As the devil said to his disciple: "it is cursed, and all the powers of light cannot restore it." The whole system is condemned by the popular voice, and unless its quiet condemnations are heeded, the time will speedily come, when the overpowering will of the people, like a crash of thunder, will demolish our whole fabric of government, and rear upon its ruins another system, where there shall be more accountability from officers, and more protection to the people.

L. T.

General Advertisements.

South Frankfort School.

MR. SAMUEL HARRIS
WILL commence the First Session of his School, in South Frankfort, on Monday, the 1st day of February next. The Academic year will be divided into four sessions of 12 weeks each.
Terms, \$3 per Session, invariably in advance.
No deduction for absence, unless occasioned by protracted illness.
January 19, 1847.

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. WALTON,
WILL respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his stand on Main street, immediately opposite James Burns' grocery, where he is prepared to execute all orders in line of business.
ALL-FIGHT STOVES, COOKING STOVES, WOOD AND CAST-IRON STOVES, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.
Cutting done on the shortest notice.
All kinds of COPPER and TIN WORK neatly made to order.
COOKING STOVES sold at Louisville and Cincinnati prices, for Cash.
Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 25, 1846—72-20*

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

RE-PUBLICATION OF
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
The above Periodicals are reprinted in New-York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. Blackwood's Magazine brings an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh original.
The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals, renders it unnecessary to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whigs, Tories, and Radicals—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are the Edinburgh Reviewers; "Walter" and the "Westminster" Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign continental works.
The prices of the Reprints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.
PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$2.50 per annum.
For any two, do. 5.00 "
For any three, do. 7.50 "
For all four of the Reviews, 10.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine, 10.00 "
For Blackwood's and the 4 Reviews, 16.00 "
CLIPPING.
Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to any address upon payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.
Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publisher. The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail. Post paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter. Post-paid, directed to the publishers.
N. B.—The postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late law, to about one-third the former rate, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.
* In all the principal Cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Rail-Road, Water communication from New-York, these Periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT, & CO., Publishers,
112 Fulton St., New-York.

June 9, 1846.—713-17

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

A PERMANENT ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, was opened by the subscriber, as his residence, five miles south of Frankfort, Kentucky, on Monday in March, the first of the present month, for the first Monday in April last. The property was purchased by the undersigned solely on account of its admirable location, in every respect, for Academic purposes, being entirely apart from all the distractions of town life; the Locality being airy and healthy; the Mineral Waters Salubrious; the Buildings Elegant, extensive and commodious.
In his System, the Education of the Entire Man, Moral, Intellectual and Physical, will receive due attention. The ACQUIRED CLASSICS will be properly attended to; but the Course of Instruction in the MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES will be peculiarly thorough.
The following gentlemen compose the corps of Teachers in the Institute, and others will be added as they may be required:
Rev. R. T. ALLEN, A. M., Principal, and Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
FRANCIS A. HALL, A. M., Teacher of Ancient Languages and Literature.
MARTIN S. HARMON, A. M., Teacher of the French and German Languages.
R. N. ALLEN, Esq., Teacher of English Literature.
The Academic Year is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each, the first commencing on the first Monday in October, and the second on the first Monday in March. Pupils are received at any time, and charged to the end of the session.
TERMS.—PAYMENT IN ADVANCE:
For Boarding and Tuition, per session, . . . \$25 00
Washing and Sewing, . . . 5 00
For the French and German Languages, extra, . . . 10 00
Books and Stationery, at usual prices, to be required.
For those to whom the undersigned is known personally or by reputation, he owes testimonials and references unnecessary; this honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy at West Point, his subsequent connection with the Engineering service of the General Government; his long experience as an instructor, and his occupancy of the Chair of Mathematics in Transylvania University for three years subsequent to his graduation in 1842, having brought his qualifications as a Teacher and Governor of youth into public observation. For the satisfaction of others, he refers to the testimonials submitted, and to the Minutes of the Kentucky Annual Conference, as well as the Preachers of the Methodist Church generally in the West and South.
R. T. P. ALLEN, Principal.

Frankfort, June 9, 1846.—713-17

Present ALLEN has occupied the Chair of Mathematics in Morrison College, Transylvania University, during the last three years, and as he proposes leaving the University, with a view to the establishment of an Academic Institute, under his own control, it is a great pleasure in saying, that during his connection with the Faculty of Arts in Transylvania, he performed the duties of his department, both as it regards instruction and government, with rare ability and success; and wherever he has not clearly recommended him to public confidence, as an able and indefatigable Teacher.

IL. B. BASCOM,
President Transylvania University.

Lexington, Oct. 27, 1845

ASHLAND, NOV. 10, 1845.
My Dear Sir—I received your note, with the prospectus of the Franklin Institute. You were fully authorized by our quiet friendship and by my high opinion of your attainments and ability, to make the reference to my name.

Whilst I regret extremely our loss of you at the University, and from our neighborhood, you will carry with you the Franklin Springs my ardent wishes for your success, fame and prosperity. I am, truly, your friend and obt. servt.,
R. T. P. ALLEN, Esq.

IL. CLAY.

ROBERT C. MCKEE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS resumed the practice, and will give his undivided attention to any business confided to him in any of the Courts held in Frankfort, and also, in the Woodford and Anderson Circuit Courts. Office on St. Clair street, opposite Swigert's Row.
May 29, 1845—655-17

R. P. LEWIS.

T. D. TILFORD.

LETCHER & TILFORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL attend jointly to business confided to them, in the different Courts holding their sessions in Frankfort, and the counties adjoining.
Office on the West side of St. Clair street.
Frankfort, April 1, 1846—704-17

DR. BEN. HENSLEY, JR.,

WILL practice medicine in Frankfort and the adjacent country. Office on the West side of St. Clair street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Wilson, and one door below Morehead & Reed's Law Office.

Among the various charitable institutions of a large city, to one of which, (Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley,) he was appointed a Resident Surgeon. Dr. H. amassed a fund of practical information that, otherwise, would have required years with an ordinary practice.

MARCH 24, 1846—702-17

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN & THOS. L. CRITTENDEN, will practice law in partnership, in all the Courts held in Frankfort, viz: the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court and Circuit Court.
May 27, 1845—650-17

